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CARL BERNSTEIN: Reminiscing Watergate and Nixon.

Photo-Tim Porter

## Carl Bernstein: a credible look

by Brad Rovnpera

In a surprise visit to SF State, award-winning journalist Carl Bernstein talked to a group of 60 persons who packed into HLL 201 to see him on Monday afternoon.

Bernstein, one of the two *Washington Post* reporters who investigated the Watergate scandal in 1972-3, was in town unannounced to visit his sister Laura, who attends SF State.

His invitation to speak to Leonard Sellers' newswriting class was due partly to the fact that Laura is taking the course and that Sellers is an acquaintance, having talked to Bernstein for a book on investigative reporting.

At 31, Bernstein hardly looks the part of an aggressive investigative journalist whose work with Bob Woodward helped win a Pulitzer prize for the *Post* in 1973.

His dark, shaggy hair is streaked with grey. His hard-looking facade softens generously when he smiles. He only faintly resembles Dustin Hoffman who is playing Bernstein in the film version of *All the President's Men*. Bernstein and Woodward's best-selling book on their investigation.

Bernstein, drawing occasionally on a cigarette, talked for 50 minutes, reminiscing about his and Woodward's coverage of Watergate.

"I think, on the whole, we handled it pretty well," he said.

He and Woodward have been working on a sequel to their bestseller.

"We're finishing up a book on the last year and a half of Nixon's administration," he said. "It will be out about April."

Both reporters have been on leave from the *Post* for well over a year, writing, lecturing and serving as advisors on the film.

Woodward has already returned to the *Post* and Bernstein plans to return within six weeks.

"In covering Watergate," he said, "we were faced with ethical problems. The biggest problem was whether to talk to grand jurors. We had no success in doing it. I wouldn't do it again."

He talked seriously about the errors in judgment he and Woodward made during the coverage that lasted well over 17 months.

"I don't think the protection (of individuals' rights to privacy) should have been violated," he said.

Bernstein cited the instances when he or Woodward would question grand jury witnesses to get more information or confirmation for their stories.

Bernstein said he also regretted blowing a confidential source when he and Woodward had exposed an uncooperative FBI agent who they thought had given them bad information.

"Totally inexcusable," he said. "When you have a confidential source, it should be inviolate."

Bernstein's career in journalism began in high school where he was the circulation manager on the school paper.

At 16 he became a copy boy at the *Washington Star*. He was made a full-time reporter at 19 and promptly quit the University of Maryland to devote his time to reporting.

After a short stint on the *Elizabeth (N.J.) Journal* he was hired at the *Post* in 1966 to work on the metropolitan staff.

He said he and Woodward felt contempt toward each other, at first, but this gradually turned into respect as they teamed to investigate Watergate.

"We were working pretty well

Continued on page 2, column 3

## Will the AS sponsor...

# On-the-air radio?

by Lane Fabian

An incomplete proposal, resulting from an assortment of unanswered questions and a loss of interest, has apparently kept SF State from opening an on-the-air radio station.

The University's present radio station, KSFS, is transmitted to the dorms and can be heard on Viacom Cablevision, 100.7 FM.

But since 1965, groups of radio-oriented student broadcasters have been making attempts to obtain a frequency on the open air waves—a task that has so far proven futile.

An on-the-air station requires a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) license, which puts strict limitations on radio programming and adds a crucial emphasis on responsibility.

In the case of SF State the FM proposal, before it can go to the FCC for licensing, must be approved by the chairperson of the Broadcast Communications Arts (BCA) Department, the dean of the School of Creative Arts, the Associated Students (AS), and finally President Paul F. Romberg. "It's discouraging to sit there and know you're just talking to the four walls," said Paul Bachovich, who helped initiate the basis for the current proposal in the spring of 1973. At that time, KSFS was periodically heard only in the dorms, due to mechanical failures.

"We also wanted to make the radio into a real communication source on the campus. We had the equipment and all the faculty advice we needed as a base," said Bachovich.

"We came to the conclusion that there had been just a lot of talk about

a station, so the students planned to make a proposal to the department's faculty asking them to go through the channels.

"But they didn't have the time, so we divided up our time and went to work," continued Bachovich, now a graduate student here.

He then went to the AS, which gave initial support of the station by hiring him to put together a formal proposal.

"There were a lot of factions that slowed it down because nobody wanted to take a direct responsibility," said Bachovich. "No one was opposed, but there were always new questions to be answered."

"They were afraid a bunch of revolutionaries would push their way through the doors and start yelling obscenities on the air!"

Because of the continuing barrage of

new questions, the proposal had to be rewritten several times.

"Once I thought we had a complete proposal, but we had so many revisions just about every day. We still don't have a complete one."

According to Bachovich, BCA Chairperson Stuart Hyde interrupted the proposal's momentum. "It was approved by everybody in theory, but Hyde, who was also for it, wanted necessary faculty support. He wanted a full-time faculty advisor at the station, but the funds weren't available. So that was our first major setback."

The Bachovich group pushed until it received a compromise—essentially a trial period on San Francisco's cable system.

But as of this semester the extensive research of the past has virtually been shelved, and the proposal for an on-the-air station has been all but abandoned.

"The concern and the interest isn't there any more because they're satisfied with the cable," said Bachovich.

"What they need is a few people who want to spend all kinds of hours at it. They need to solve the biggest problem—that of responsibility."

KSFS General Manager Les Honig is now in charge of completing the proposal, which has taken an abrupt change of direction since last year. Station supporters are now looking for an AS-owned and operated radio.

"We had a group that worked on it during the summer, but when we took the proposal to the AS, they were not very sincere," said Honig. "The AS



LES HONIG

wasn't very positive, and the group fell apart because they were discouraged. "We thought that if the AS Board of Directors went to Romberg and Hyde it would carry a lot of weight. But what we didn't reckon on was that the AS was made up of a lot of conservative people," he said.

Honig met with the Summer Executive Committee and got the AS to commit themselves by voting unanimously in favor of an on-the-air station (Resolution 532 S, Aug. 12, 1975).

But Honig believes that the AS is not working in favor of the proposed station.

"We didn't know where we stood or where they stood after they watered down our proposal," he said. "Before we put in a couple of hundred

Continued on Page 4, Column 1



PAUL BACHOVICH

# PHOENIX

Volume 17, Number 9

San Francisco State University

Thursday, the Thirtieth day of October, MCMLXXV

Eight pages

## Red tape tangles towers, access elevators stalled

by Wendy Gilbert

Disabled students' efforts to have elevators installed in Fenneman Hall's towers have hit another bureaucratic roadblock.

A \$10,000 feasibility study, which was planned to determine what kind of elevators to install and at what cost, has been postponed as a result of a discrepancy as to who is to pay for it.

The misunderstanding arose between the Chancellor's office and the Fenneman Hall Council: each group was under the impression that the other would pay for the study.

"The hang-up had been that the Chancellor's office in the State of California, I understand, was going to pay for this study at their cost," said Bruce Oka, president of the SF State Disabled Students Union (DSU).

"As it turned out, the Chancellor's office asked the Student Union to use their funds to do the study. Now apparently, there has been a misunderstanding or a misconception of what the settlement said, because it was my clear understanding that the students of this university are not to pay for any portion of the elevators or feasibility study," Oka said.

Oka, who is also a member of the Union Council, believes that by making Fenneman Hall pay for the study, the Chancellor's office would force the students to pay for a mistake that they did not make, since their entrance fees pay for the building.

He says the postponement of the feasibility study is the result of indecision on the part of the Council. "I have stated publicly that we, the

Student Union Council, should approve payment of the feasibility study on an initial basis," said Oka.

Oka emphasized, however, that a letter should be sent by the Council to the Chancellor's office, demanding that Fenneman Hall money be returned "when available."

"I don't know to this day whether the chairperson has sent such a letter to the Chancellor, and that you can print in big bold letters."

Paffard Keatinge Clay, the architect who planned, designed and supervised the construction of the Union, had designed an inclined outside elevator which would give students access to all levels of the towers. This plan was rejected by the Chancellor's office.

Continued on Page 3, Column 3

## Budget is approved amid dissent

by Jim Sanders

A fiery meeting of California State University and Colleges (CSUC) Trustees Wednesday resulted in a record-setting \$582 million budget proposal for operating expenses during the 1976-77 school year.

The proposal, which was called a "minimal budget with no padding" by Chancellor Glenn S. Dumke, sparked heated debate among the trustees.

Trustee Robert Weaver reminded the board of New York City's financial crisis and hinted that California might end up the same way. He urged that Dumke be ordered to reduce the budget by "not less than \$10 million."

This view was opposed by Warren Kessler, president of the United Professors of California, who accused the Trustees of considering budget cuts "as frivolously as if they were taking an allowance away from a child."

Dr. Dale Hanner, vice chancellor for business and finance, said the budget request was necessary to "keep up with inflation in the cost of personnel services and equipment we buy."

Although the proposal represents a 17 per cent increase over this year's budget, Hanner notes that only \$13.5 million will be used to implement new programs, and \$2.8 million of that will be used to enact programs required by state and federal laws.

Dumke also defended the \$13.5 million increase for new programs, noting that this figure was already reduced from nearly \$60 million in requests from the 19 campuses.

Trustee Roy Brophy had a different idea for lowering the budget. He requested that the 1760 out-of-state students and 3330 foreign students be required to pay the full \$2499 cost of their education rather than the \$1300 tuition they now pay.

The suggestion, which would raise \$6.1 million for the colleges, was ruled out of order by the Trustees.

Despite the cries for lowering the budget, the only item actually cut from the proposal was a \$411,437 request for retraining underqualified faculty members.

The final \$582 million budget was approved by a vote of 8-3, with "no" votes coming from Trustees Dean Leshner, Willie Stennis and Beaver.

The budget request will now be submitted to the governor and the State legislature for approval. Last year, the trustees requested \$520 million, but this figure was slashed by \$32.7 million by the governor and legislature.

# Alice in PROTEST-LAND

By Pat Gerber

A young woman in the Creative Writing Department wore a black armband, 15 secretaries in the Academic Affairs office wore green ones and an assistant in the Health Center thought the color was supposed to be pink.

The Women's Center in Fenneman Hall had planned an entire day of guest lecturers, symposiums and films, but because of cancellations, all it could produce was a film on rape.

This was the prevailing state of affairs at SF State on Alice Doesn't Day, a day intended to express the solidarity of women through a national boycott of work and classes. But on this campus, the general result was business as usual.

A brainchild of the San Jose chapter of the National Organization of Women (NOW), the day of protest was devised to perpetrate a total work stoppage, raise the consciousness of women, and at the same time, celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization.

In the Grand Ballroom of the Hyatt Regency in San Francisco, the consciousness was definitely raised Tuesday night by Coyote, the official prostitutes' organization.

The annual Hookers Ball, an event unique to San Francisco and usually held on Halloween night, was pushed ahead this year to the eve of Alice

Doesn't Day to generate support for the protest and rally held Wednesday in Union Square.

Margo St. James, founder and president of Coyote, officially opened the festivities with the rallying coyote howl and proclaimed, "We're going to end the oppression of all women. A woman for president."

Her statement was met with whoops, cheers and applause from the myriad of costumed hookers, gays and straights that had packed the mirrored ceiling ballroom to give 'Alice' support.

Asked if she planned to work on Wednesday, St. James replied, "Are you kidding? I'm going to speak in Union Square at the rally."

St. James said NOW called her approximately four months ago and asked her for support in their plan.

A woman in the Philosophy Department, who preferred to have her name withheld, said she didn't think the day of protest would be successful because of poor publicity on the part of NOW.

"They didn't even ask support from the labor unions," she said. "Those that can afford to take the day off will, those that can't, won't support it."

Jami Ramirez, acting director of the Women's Center, said she initially designed a program of events because some women on campus had expressed

interest.

"We got our commitments a long time ago, but I think they all wanted to go to Union Square for the main rally," said Ramirez. "SF Women on Rape wanted to cancel out but I talked them into supplying a film on rape," said Ramirez.

A random sampling of departments on campus showed a minimal support of Alice Doesn't Day.

Four secretaries in the English Department taped a sign to their door saying "We honor Alice Doesn't Day, will you?" and kept the door closed.

"We are doing work, but we're not pursuing our own interests," said Madeline Heinbockel, a graduate coordinator and graduate student herself. "It's a more effective type of protest to be where you are, silence is not a factor," she said.

James Seyfers, an assistant professor in the Philosophy Department, was one of the few men to honor the female boycott.

"We took a vote in class and the consensus was to support the strike by not coming to class," said Seyfers.

Asked if he himself supported the vote he said, "Certainly I do."

Mary Felstiner, an assistant professor in the History Department, boycotted her classes, too.

Those professors and instructors who did boycott their classes will lose

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

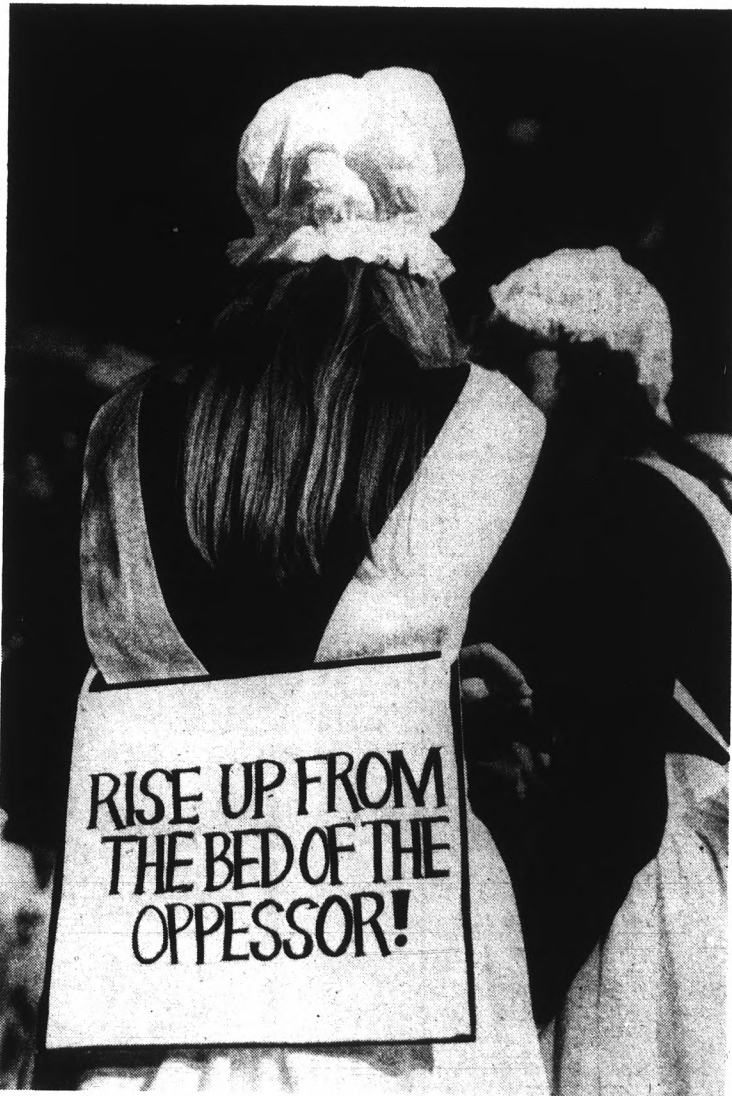


Photo-Tim Porter

Alice Doesn't Night at the Hookers Ball.



## Beating a 28-year blacklist

by Doug Kott

Thirty years after being blacklisted by Hollywood, Lester Cole has stopped feeling bitter.

"All I feel is a kind of happy anger," is how he puts it.

Cole is, or was, a very successful screenwriter until 1947. That's when Hollywood decided not to use any more of his work. It's also when he was subpoenaed to appear before the House Un-American Activities Committee, and a young congressman named Richard Nixon.

"It was purely political, purely political," said Cole. "What happened was, they had us come to Washington, where they asked us a lot of personal questions. They were improper questions, so we refused to answer." Cole and nine others—"they called us the 'Hollywood Ten'"—were jailed for contempt of Congress. Cole spent a year in jail.

Twenty years later, Cole was hired as a film instructor at SF State, under the S.I. Hayakawa administration.

When the student strike broke out, Cole walked out in sympathy. He was fired.

"I found myself walking the picket line, and that ended my career. I was one of the last hired, and the first fired."

He grinned. Cole came back to SF State last week to see a special screening of a film he wrote in 1938. It was an adaptation of Hawthorne's *The House of Seven Gables*, and it starred a baby-faced Vincent Price.

After the movie, Cole talked about his career.

"You know, I'm just astonished by this film, I haven't seen it in 35 years. I thought Vincent Price was a little too hammy when the film first came out, and I still think so."

Cole is 71 now, and he looks fifteen years younger. He has a deep tan, a full white mustache, and a quick, self-effacing humor.

"Our director only spoke German, with a few words of English, so I was the dubbing editor on this thing too. It shows."

Cole's writing career started in Hollywood in the late Twenties, with a



LESTER COLE: One of last hired and one of first fired. Photo-Martin Jeong

play called *Words Without Music*. It folded, without reaching Broadway, and Cole went back to Hollywood.

In 1932, he started his film career as a writer for Paramount. He started his political career at the same time by helping to organize the Screenwriters' Guild.

"I was kind of blacklisted by a lot of people, right then and there," he said. "Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer really blacklisted me, and they kept it up for 15 years. They were the ones who set up a company-run union for writers, the Screen Playwrights' Guild, I think."

Cole learned a lot about screenwriting in those 15 years.

"I was a constructionist, a dramatist. I took the elements of a story like *The House of Seven Gables*, and I arranged them for the screen."

"That is essentially what the screenwriter is; he is like the arranger of a musical piece."

In the late Thirties and early Forties, he wrote a number of anti-fascist films. One of them, called *No One Shall Escape*, he considers to be his best work.

In 1945, to his own surprise, "and the surprise of everyone else in the business," he was hired by MGM. It was a short relationship.

"I kept up my union activities, so they fired me, without paying me

what they owed," he said. Cole sued, and won.

In October of 1947, he was subpoenaed by the House.

"They asked us a lot of questions about our union activities, and about our political beliefs. That's why we didn't answer."

"Nixon was a young, eager-beaver congressman on the committee back then, just starting out. That's where he made his name."

After he got out of jail, Cole was still on the blacklist, unable to write for a living.

"I worked as a dishwasher, and a warehouseman, and I wrote, too. For the black market."

"It didn't pay much. All of the heroes who took our stuff—and I did a lot of it—got it for very little. There was that element of exploitation."

By 1965, Cole still hadn't been taken off the blacklist. That's the year when he was given the chance to write the screenplay for *Born Free*, providing that his name didn't go on the credits.

Cole isn't sure if he's still blacklisted or not.

"I don't know what would happen, now, if I tried to write a script. To tell the truth it's me, now, who wouldn't write for the screen. I can't get along with what they're doing in Hollywood now. It's an artistic thing."

## ACT, SAT

### Big drop in test scores

by Forrest Miller

The average scores of high school students on both the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and American College Testing Program (ACT) dropped sharply between 1974-1975. According to SAT sources, testing figures have been dropping steadily since their peak in 1963.

Average scores of the 996,000 high school students who took the SAT last year were 472 on mathematics and 434 on verbals (declines of eight and ten points, respectively, from the 1974 averages).

Comparative SAT figures for SF State were unavailable. Figures for California showed average high school scores of 473 in mathematics and 435 for verbals, one point above the national average.

Comparisons also show that California ranks lower on the written English part of the test.

William Robinson, coordinator of reading and composition at SF State, was not certain of the causes for California's poor showing but remarked that "the San Francisco school system is turning out people that don't even know the basics of reading or writing. There are people who have no conception of past or present tenses."

Robinson said perhaps 15 to 20 per cent of approximately 1250 students enrolled in English 400 can't write at the high school level, with some of the

juniors and seniors writing at the junior high level or below.

Critics have blamed lack of attention to fundamental skills by teachers at elementary and secondary schools for the decline. The College Entrance Examination Board, which distributes the SAT, is now forming a committee to investigate the declines, according to the Board's regional office in Palo Alto.

Robinson is "dubious" of the theory that television has helped cause the problem, but pointed out that for many people in San Francisco English is a second language.

"The Chinese are brought up on their own language; the blacks have a whole new language of their own," Robinson said.

Wilson Riles, California superintendent of schools, has appointed a committee to investigate the SF school system in hopes of determining and solving its illiteracy problem. However, Robinson doesn't see much hope.

"It can't get any better and I don't see how it could get worse," he said.

Leo Munday, ACT vice-president for research and development, suggested that the advent of the "new student" in colleges might be the cause of the decline. The new student is one who, ten years ago, might not have considered entering college but now can find programs designed for him.

By taking the tests and scoring "less well" than the traditional

college-bound student the averages are brought down.

Robinson agrees with this theory, but, the College Board has pointed out that averages in students scoring at even high levels has dropped.

ACT tests, which encompass English, math, social studies, and natural sciences, showed a decline in composite score from 19.9 to 18.7 between 1964 and 1974, out of a possible high of 36.

The National Assessment of Educational Progress also reported a marked decrease in youth skills. Among their findings—only one in 100 17-year-olds was able to balance a checkbook, and between 1970 and 1973 there was a two per cent decline among 17-year-olds in answering specific facts and principles.

Although national SAT scores have dropped over the years, student's grade point averages have increased, with California's GPA increasing the most.

## Campus sex bias is out

Sex discrimination is prohibited on campus.

According to Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, and the Administrative Regulations adopted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, discrimination on the basis of sex in education programs and activities is prohibited. This was emphasized in a recent memorandum sent by General Counsel Mayer Chapman from the Chancellor's Office in Los Angeles.

It points out that the anti-discrimination regulation includes the admission of students and recruitment and retention of employees.

Any inquiries pertaining to the application of Title IX to programs and activities of San Francisco State should be referred to Arthur C. Lathan, Coordinator, Affirmative Action, who is the campus officer assigned the administrative responsibility of reviewing such matters. His office is located in Room 109 of the Administration Building, EXT 2364.

## Vandalism

### Fenneman hit

Rampaging vandals caused \$300 to \$500 in damages during a Saturday night dance in Fenneman Hall last week.

According to Union Director Jim Kirtland, a dozen or more young people broke into the Scandia Delicatessen, ruined a cash register and helped themselves to potato chips and soda.

Then they smashed light bulbs in one of the towers, sprayed fire extinguishers through the terrace level

and made an unsuccessful attempt to turn on fire hoses.

Kirtland said, "We caught them red-handed twice. The first time we warned them to stop and they scattered. They kept us stepping all night."

He said he was patrolling the building between 11 p.m. and midnight when he heard a commotion in the basement level Scandia shop. He called the police.

Campus Police Chief Jack R. Hall said only one person was caught. He was questioned and released without being charged.

Hall said he doubted that the people involved were SF State students. Kirtland said he would be unable to identify anyone because it had been too dark.

Kirtland said the building's security would be substantially increased as a result of the incident.

He said the dance's sponsors, the Black Psychological Association, had accepted the bill for damages.

Association President Jack Wilson refused to comment on the vandalism.

## Watergate recalled

Continued from front page

together by summer (in 1972)," he said.

Were they out to "get" President Nixon?

"Absolutely not," Bernstein said. "The presidents are accorded enormous goodwill on the part of the press. However, there's a long history of bad reporting, especially in the Nixon administration."

Asked whether he had foreseen any of the aftermath of Watergate, Bernstein admitted he didn't know what would happen.

"Certainly, at the beginning of the story we didn't know where it would go," he said.

He did say, however, that he had confided in Woodward as early as October, 1973 that he thought the scandal would eventually lead to Nixon's impeachment.

Bernstein takes pride in his work on the case, but said he hasn't seen much change in Washington reporting since Watergate.

"I think reporting at the State Department has been improved," he said, "but I haven't seen much improvement in reporting in regulatory agencies."

He said reporters are "finally learning about government—secret government," but he sounded dismayed

over the press coverage of President Ford.

Bernstein acknowledged that his and Woodward's credibility is strong as a result of their reporting.

"We have a good track record that perhaps gives us a credibility that's good," he said. "The main pressure (from the Nixon administration) on the Post were the attacks on our credibility. A reporter and a newspaper don't have much more than that to depend on."

Bernstein said he never tired of covering Watergate, but there was one story he expressed an interest in.

"I would have liked doing the Patty Hearst story," he said. "That really intrigued me."

Someone asked him about Deep Throat, Woodward's invaluable anonymous source in the Executive branch who confirmed many of the reporters' facts.

"We don't talk about any sources beyond the extent in the book," he said steadfastly.

"In the movie he's being played by Hal Holbrook—maybe he'll look like Mark Twain."

Bernstein pondered a moment, then grinned.

"I sort of wish Mel Brooks had gotten the part."

## Women's Center gets equal voting

by Linda Nanbu

The Associated Students Board of Directors has agreed to a proposal giving the AS and the Women's Center equal representation on the committee to hire a new Center director.

The plan, drawn up by AS Corporate Secretary Kay Carlson, applies only to the Women's Center.

"This is a screening committee, brought together for this one purpose, this one time," said Carlson.

The committee will be made up of five representatives each from the AS and the Women's Center.

The AS representatives would be the vice-president, the corporate secretary, two members from the AS legislature, and an AS central office employee.

The Women's Center would be represented by two students from the Women's Studies Committee, two volunteers from the Women's Center, and one paid staff member from the Women's Center.

Also on the committee, but not voting, will be representatives from the AS program personnel, and the Student Activities office.

The committee will select and submit the names of three candidates to AS president LeMond Goodloe for the final selection.

If Goodloe cannot decide on one name, the matter will go to the Board of Directors for judgment.

Many of the Women's Center members expressed their dissatisfaction with the means of selecting the new

director.

"We do not want to submit three names (to Goodloe), but one name. That would give the power back to the students on campus," said Julia Dickinson, Women's Center program assistant.

If the committee submitted one name to Goodloe, he would only have the power to ratify or veto the committee's recommendation, which Goodloe says will turn him into "just a rubber stamp."

The legality of the ratification procedure is in doubt. AS lawyer Denis Clifford interpreted the procedure as an AS abdication of their legal responsibility.

"In my opinion, the final control over AS programs must remain with the AS," said Clifford.

Jami Ramirez, Women's Center assistant director, said the women have a point in wanting Goodloe to only ratify the committee's choice.

"A good executive should delegate his powers out. Decisions should be made collectively, not just by the president," she said.

"The president is elected by the students. It is his responsibility to make these decisions," said Carlson. "It's wrong for a group to come forward in the middle of the year and claim they represent all students. The president does represent all students."

"After this experience, the AS will make a more standardized (hiring) committee, structured to serve for all purposes."

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**G**arbage cans overflowing with trash line the doorway of the stylish house. Blotches of oil spot the driveway. The peeling of red paint on the garage door is fairly visible.

The residents-in their 20's-suddenly pop out of the recently built multi-unit apartment complex. With the silence of the midday broken, elderly residents stopping to chat at the corner quickly walk across the street. They wonder what has happened to their once quiet and quaint neighborhood.

Sam Harris, a long time resident of the Sunset-Parkside District of San Francisco, wonders too. Each day he has to warn his new neighbors to move cars of visiting friends out of his driveway. He's disgusted and hints of leaving the city for good.

Many of his old friends have moved out, one by one. The Sunset-Parkside is no longer the quiet bedroom community of San Francisco. Old time residents contend not only that the purchase of a home in the area is too costly but that city property taxes will "stiff you." As the quality of the neighborhood has declined, so has quality education in nearby public schools.

In 1954, San Francisco had a peak population of 850,000. Now there are less than 700,000.

It's a distressing trend that the Sunset-Parkside Education and Action Committee (SPEAK) is trying to reverse.

SPEAK, a coalition of community organizations and neighborhood church groups is totally against the rising level of demolition of residential properties and new apartment complexes making their way into the area, once blanketed by single-family homes.

The issue may be coming to a head this week. The City Planning Commission expects to process all of SPEAK's recommendations to down-zone 700 lots in the Ocean Beach area (Outer Sunset). These areas will become R-2 (single family classification).

Under zoning classification, R-1 allows building of one unit on 3,000 square feet; R-2 allows 1 unit on 1500 square feet or two units on 3,000 square feet; R-3 and R-4, even more, and are considered useful for income property purposes.

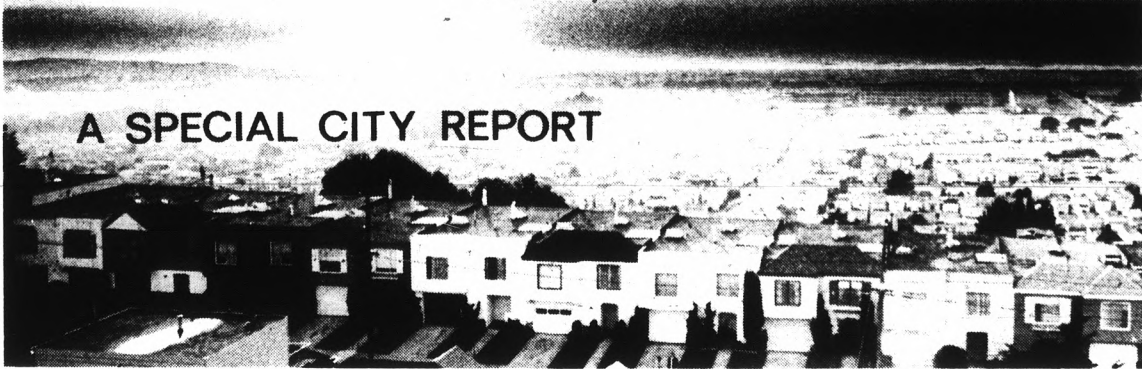
So concerned was SPEAK that it distributed a survey among residents in 1974.

Timothy Eichenberg, the SPEAK staff planner who wrote the survey report, wanted the truth of local government housing policies brought into the open and asked that residents be provided the opportunity to determine the fate of their neighborhoods.

The survey, encompassing 5,000 residents, indicated:  
\* Families with children were moving out of the area at an alarming rate. (1200 single family homes were lifted from the community between 1960 and 1970);

by Lester Chang

## Changing face of the Sunset



A SPECIAL CITY REPORT

\* Neighborhoods were becoming impersonal, transient, high density areas due in part to the presence of apartment units;

\* There was a startling decline in neighborhood maintenance;

\* Elderly residents who had lived in homes as long as 30 years couldn't afford to renovate because of fixed incomes and inflationary trends in the economy;

\* Municipal Railway service was inadequate.

Currently SPEAK represents 60 organizations and claims 400 members. The program is federally subsidized.

"The City Planning Commission is our biggest adversary," said Eichenberg. "The city planners themselves do a fair and objective job. It's the city planning commissioners appointed by the major who are unfair. In most cases they are politically oriented, representing only real estate interests."

He says zoning is the main reason neighborhood organizations such as SPEAK and the City commission "bump heads."

"The single family home is exactly what we want to retain," he said. "Active community efforts through sister organization like ISAC (Inner-Sunset Action Committee) does a lot of rehabilitation. When you go into that neighborhood (Tenth Avenue), you see people taking care of their property; people are repainting their homes. When you down-zone, it makes it much more

difficult for developers to come in."

As a result of community action ISAC won over a tentative City Commission decision and won the approval of the Board of Supervisors to stop the developers.

The victory stemmed from ISAC's concern over the mass demolition of four homes on a block of Tenth Avenue in the Inner Sunset. The homes torn down were replaced with one gigantic fourteen unit apartment building. ISAC questioned the right of demolition companies to continue.

ISAC members said housing units existing in the area should reflect R-1 and, at worst, R-2 characteristics. The Commission concluded otherwise, reducing only two of 36 blocks from R-3 to R-2 classifications.

The Inner and Outer Sunset were considered to be in the most danger of radical face-lifting.

"The tearing down of older homes and replacing them with two unit structures on a single lot is not economically feasible," Eichenberg said. "Contractors think that we (SPEAK) are dangerous, that we are against progress. Is tearing down what is valuable and usable progress?"

"It is generally felt that apartments ruin the atmosphere of single family home areas," said Joel Budgor, a SPEAK worker. "As a result, you have an increased amount of transients and it means less

stability."

There are basically two different types of people living in the city--the young and old.

"Everybody in between is leaving," Eichenberg said. SPEAK's survey showed that between 1960 and 1970, the community lost ten per cent of its white population. The non-white population increased from 2,400 to 11,075 in the same period. Nearly 40 per cent of the new home listings were purchased by Asian families who are now choosing the Sunset over the Richmond District.

The survey showed the area lost 19 per cent of those under 18 years. The severest losses occurred in the Outer and Inner Sunset, where the bulk of apartment construction took place. Neighborhood maintenance is another problem. Pride in property residents express is not overt.

In 1905, William Crocker established the Parkside Realty Company which started to sell lots in areas west of what is now 21st Avenue and Taraval Street. Out of that came the name Parkside.

Following construction of the Twin Peaks Tunnel, dunes were subdivided into lots and the rush for land began.

By 1939, the companies of Henry Doelger, a well known developer of San Francisco during the 1950s (also the developer of Westlake), Ray Galli, and the Gellert Brothers, all owning construction firms, built single family homes priced between \$5,000 and \$6,000 apiece over a good part of the Northern Sunset.

"And the people who bought those original homes are still living in them," said Eichenberg. "Some of them cannot even afford to remain in them but have no where else to go."

"Many of those homes are in bad shape. This is a serious problem because many (homeowners) are no longer working and have nothing except pensions or social security for incomes. They have no way to repair their homes."

"There should be a way to help people," said William Reike, a city planner. "There are two alternatives I can see. One is that we find a way to subsidize these people, and two, explore the possibilities of substitute apartment housing, at a lower interest rate, for older residents."

SPEAK has been looking into alternatives. One suggestion was a revolving fund under which money could be loaned to qualified applicants with very low interest rates. An organization working with SPEAK could then allocate funds, which could be furnished by banks partly through government support.

The Sunset-Parkside is changing constantly. Better or worse, it's definitely hard to determine. But SPEAK wants to be heard.

Photo-Martin Jeong

## Allende speaks here, recalls Chilean torture

By David Boitano

Laura Allende told a McKenna Theater audience Tuesday that life under a right wing dictatorship is unbearable.

"There is much repression in my country," she said. "All freedom has disappeared, and many people have died."

Allende is the sister of Salvador Allende, the late Marxist president of Chile, who was freely elected in 1970 but overthrown three years later by a military coup d'etat.

Allende was a senator in her brother's Unidad Popular government, but she has been in exile since the junta assumed power.

She was in the Bay Area to address the local conference of International Women's Year and her appearance at SF State was sponsored by the International Relations Student Union.

Allende said students in other countries are often unconcerned with social issues, but acknowledged that American students have a long history of political involvement.

"The fact that all of you are here today means that you care about the suffering of other people," she said.

Salvador Allende's government assumed power in 1970. His regime achieved only a relative majority of 36 per cent of the Chilean congress. With strong opposition in the congress, many of Allende's social reforms were blocked by litigation and other legal entanglements.

Runaway inflation plagued the Unidad government, and the economic situation soon degenerated into open class warfare, setting the stage for a takeover by the military.

Allende claimed that reactionary labor unions created a false economic crisis, and that these groups maintain a prominent place in the junta with the financial support of the United States.

She said the CIA aided in the demise of the Allende regime by financing the right wing opposition. The agency's actions, she said, were a repeat of similar operations in Brazil and Argentina a few years earlier.

Allende also charged that the CIA trains the junta police at Fort Benning, Georgia. The American people should, she said, bear some responsibility for the current situation in Chile because the CIA is supported by American taxpayers.

Since assuming power, the junta has been ruthless in its suppression of any political opposition. Allende said over 30,000 Chileans have been killed and over 200,000 detained for questioning since the dictatorship began.

Allende was arrested after the coup and imprisoned for five months. She told of grisly tortures inflicted upon the inmates by sadistic prison guards, and of a beating she received for removing her blindfold during the interrogation.

"They blindfolded me so that I could not see their faces and identify them after the junta has fallen," she said.

Allende said multi-national corporations are exploiting the economics of Latin America by capitalizing on a ready supply of cheap labor. She cited the case of a General Motors plant that withdrew during the Allende regime and has now resettled in Chile under the junta.

Allende urged students to form committees of communication for the purpose of writing letters to those in the junta's jails. Without this support, she said, these people would be forgotten.

## Budget

Continued from front page

because the Federal Safety Code prohibits inclined elevators for public use.

Jim Kirtland, Fenneman Hall director, said that in the first place it was unrealistic to expect the study to start in only two weeks. He says the study was postponed because a written proposal with plans for the elevators was not submitted by the Eric Elsasser structural engineers. Kirtland estimates 30 days for the study.

The feasibility study is an alternative to a lawsuit that had been filed in July by the California Association for the Physically Handicapped, the Disabled Students Coalition, and the Disabled Students Union.

Bruce Morgan, treasurer of the DSU, said, "Nothing can really start until we get to the point of finding out what the feasibility study says. When we sat down, we figured the study would take a couple of weeks to a month, and this was in August. It's going to cost a lot more than it would have in the beginning because of increased costs in labor and construction."

"The working figure for the elevators was \$100,000," said Morgan. "If it costs a great deal more than that we can go back to the negotiation tables, but if it can't be worked out there, then we will take it to court."

There is also a contract for the installation of automatic doors in the east entrance to the building. Campus Development is now engaged in a project to install Braille elevator buttons and signs in Fenneman Hall.

The members of the DSU are planning a meeting to which all students will be invited to discuss their problems concerning the building, and to take part in a poll to determine what is needed and what should be eliminated from the existing structures.

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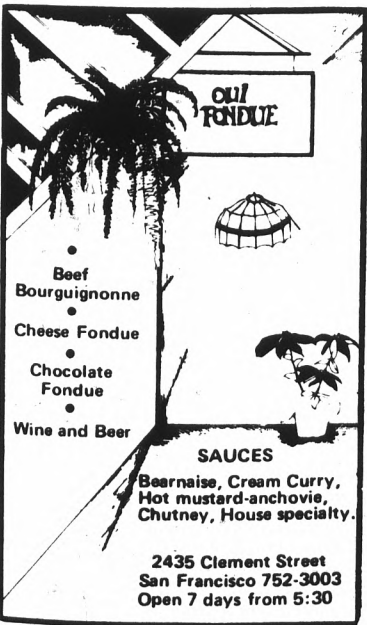
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## Alice doesn't at SF State

a day's wages.

"If they didn't show up for class, they will be docked the days wages," said Rita Stuckey, the payroll officer. "But we won't know until the end of the month."

Jane Gurko, an associate professor with the English Department, teaches a literature course in conjunction with the Women Studies program. She wasn't boycotting her classes, but said her students were doing a feminist venture.

"We set up a speaker for the day," she said. "I've been too involved to

investigate the boycott but I sympathize with it."

Some of the secretaries who work in the departmental offices said that although they were in sympathy with the day, they couldn't afford to strike because they couldn't afford the loss of a day's wages.

"We have to work or we don't get paid," said Nadine Ogawa, a secretary in the Nursing Department. "Some of the women are wearing green armbands, though."

Arthur F. Cunningham is the dean of the School of Business. "I didn't

know she ('Alice') was the only one who 'didn't.' But all my secretaries are wearing green armbands."

One secretary in the History Department looked bewildered at the mention of Alice Doesn't Day.

"Well, whatever it is, it will be an excuse to stay away from this place for the day," she said.

Kathleen Moran, a senior in the Sociology Department, said she wasn't sure going to school was a good form of protest.

"But I definitely consider myself a feminist and I'm not going to lift a finger for a man," she said.

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## 'Real' AS radio?

Continued from front page

hours, we need some positive support. "They're so cold and hostile when we go to see them. They just seem to put us off."

AS vice president Mark Kerber disagreed. "The AS wants a radio station, but they can't fund it until they get some concrete proposals."

Kerber, who was assistant general manager of KSFS in 1973, said the AS has a lot of questions concerning the proposal that have to be answered before they can allocate the funds for a station.

"I'll physically write it for them if someone will do the leg work," said Kerber. "The AS is ready to listen, but they need more than words. They need it in writing."

The first thing to do, according to Kerber, is to hire an attorney to do the necessary paperwork for an FCC license.

"We'd be well on our way if the student legislature passed a proposal giving money for a lawyer, and that doesn't take that much research," he said.

Rafael Trujillo, a member of the Board of Directors, said the station's existence was dependent on funds that weren't available. "The radio station is just another low priority."

AS president LeMond Goodloe added: "If Romberg was willing to approve the license, I think that somewhere we could come up with the funds to run it."

Although the station could legally be run and operated exclusively by the AS, the administration would still have the ultimate responsibility.

Philip M. Kane, assistant engineer in charge of the Enforcement Division of the FCC in San Francisco, said: "If a license is to be granted to an educational institution, then its official administration is responsible. There is no way a student or even a faculty advisor can sign it."

Last year's faculty advisor for KSFS, John E. Barsotti, believes that graduation is a major factor concerning the incomplete proposal. "The biggest problem is that nobody is here long enough to finish a proposal," he said.

Barsotti suggests that KSFS should get more exposure before applying for a license. "I think that they should push to see if they could get on San Mateo County cable but nobody has ever asked them."

"I'd like to see them go on-the-air, but I'd like to see the department station stay," he added. "We've put out some of the best broadcasters in the Bay Area who worked down there, and they weren't heard by anybody. From a teaching standpoint, you don't need to be on-the-air."

Dr. Stuary Hyde, BCA Department chairperson, would like to see an examination of another campus station similar to KSFS.

"If we could find a model that has been working successfully for years,

people would feel more comfortable about the proposals," said Hyde. "Then we could be drawing on 15 to 20 years of experience at some other place."

He believes an on-the-air station would benefit both the department and the University.

"The station will cost money, and nobody will give it to us," said Hyde. "Nothing we have worked out up to now has been satisfactory to any funding agencies. We still have a lot of work to do."

KSJS at San Jose State, a student-run, volunteer radio station, has been on-the-air since Feb. 1963, and it is now broadcasting with 1000 watts.

"We had no problems with our proposals in 1961," said Dr. Clarence E. Flick, who was the station's faculty adviser at its inception. "The primary task was working out station programming and the responsibility of the administration."

With the help of several campus interest groups, KSJS was able to go on-the-air after about two years. The groups were basically made up of people who supported the audio-visual media.

"It was the combined interest groups that made the request to the administration, and they accepted it. We initiated the idea, and the interest groups supported it," said Flick, who is now the chairperson of the Television and Radio Department, at SJ State.

"Our main limitation was our power, being at 85 watts," said Flick. "But now that we're 1000 watts in stereo, I think the station will be a significant voice for education in the Santa Clara County."

Assuming that the KSFS proposal passes through all its primary channels, the administration is ready to accept it, according to Jon E. Stuebbe, assistant of President Romberg.

But there will be a few stipulations. Stuebbe suggested that the AS would probably be the main funding source.

"Secondly, it would have to be run through the School of Creative Arts and possible directly through the BCA Department. It would have to be specifically hooked up with an educational program."

But until the remaining questions are answered, an incomplete proposal will keep SF State from opening its own on-the-air radio station.

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## Boalt hassles law admissions

By Caroline Scarborough

A small tempest is brewing at the University of California Berkeley's Boalt Hall School of Law. Two major questions threaten to alienate students and faculty: (1) What are the standards which should determine admissions to the law school? and (2) who shall set these standards and administer them?

The teapot is about to explode. Approximately 500 students met in Boalt's Booth Auditorium last Saturday to participate in a conference on race, class, and law school admissions. The conference was a protest of the faculty's recent proposal to eliminate special admissions for Japanese and Chinese at Boalt Hall.

The special admissions program was started at Boalt in 1969. It was designed for racial and cultural groups, who have not had a fair opportunity for academic achievement and also to equalize their representation in the legal profession.

About 25 per cent of Boalt's first year law students were accepted through the special admissions program.

Alan Yee, spokesperson for the Asian-American Law Students said, "This is not the faculties' school, it's not the Regents' school, it's not the bar association's school. This is the

people's law school and it should serve every segment of California society and be representative to California's needs."

He said San Francisco has one white lawyer for every 100 white residents, but only one Chinese lawyer for every 2,000 Chinese. Of 910 students at Boalt, 52 are Asian-American.

Sanford Kadish, dean of the Boalt Hall school of law, was not available for comment.

Tove Shalk, Kadish's secretary said, about half of these Asian-American entered through regular admissions.

Shalk said the faculty and administration was considering ending the special admissions program for Asians because many are entering the school through regular channels.

Students are not the only ones who are irked by the faculties proposal. At the conference, Assembly-person Joseph Montoya (D-LaPuenta) said he will ask that state funds be withheld from the University until Boalt withdraws its plans to eliminate Japanese

and Chinese students from the special admissions program.

"I intend to go back and propose to my colleagues that we stop supporting University of California elitism," Montoya said.

The faculty proposal to eliminate the Asian-American special admissions program is but one of the issues, however.

Students are also protesting a recent faculty resolution which limits student influence in the admissions program. Students previously had an equal vote with the faculty, but now faculty members can overrule students.

Phillip Johnson, one of the proponents of the change, said that students never had final authority in the admissions program.

He said students were favoring applicants from schools with a less elite student body and also favored those students who did community or political work the committee found desirable.



JOSEPH MONTOYA: "Stop University of California elitism."

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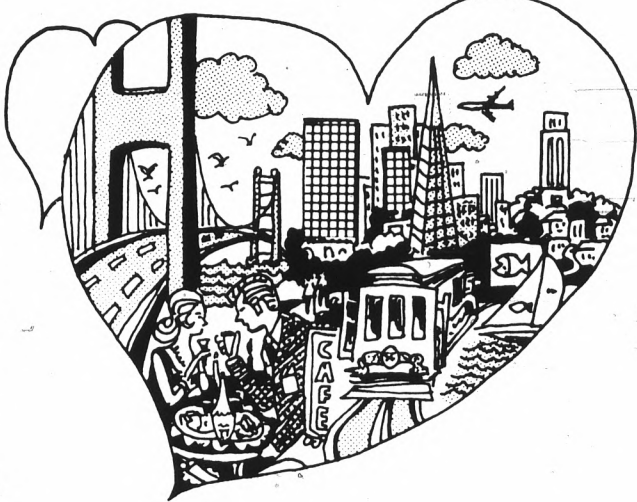
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## Issues & Perspectives

### Go ask Alice

Another sign of the times passes before our eyes and fades silently into the mist. We observe it passively, strengthening the bonds that will prevent us from taking any action.

*I am speaking of the lie of assertion; we can tell it without saying a word, and we all do it.*

For instance, it would not be possible for a humane and intelligent person to invent a rational excuse for slavery; yet you will remember that in the early days of the emancipation agitation in the North, the agitators got but small help or countenance from anyone. Argue and plead and pray as they might, they could not break the universal stillness that reigned, from pulpit and press all the way down to the bottom of society - the clammy stillness created and maintained by the lie of silent assertion - the silent assertion that there wasn't anything going on in which humane and intelligent people were interested.

Maybe a man said it but the truth in Mark Twain's statement is inescapable, especially in view of the lack of participation in Alice Doesn't Day. Twain might have said, "Of course, she never could," but we would hope that in the last hundred years we have come a little further on the path of human development and understanding.

Or have we? Have we become so insensitive to the corruption and injustice around us that we all lend our support to lie of silent assertion?

The media refer to the "alienated masses" when talking about today's apathetic society; we are the masses. We are the individuals, neither inhuman nor unintelligent and unaware of what is going on. We can do something about it.

If we want to try. If we have the unmitigated gall to believe that our vote does count, our participation is important, our voice will be heard.

If Alice can't, then maybe none of us can.

### Graffito

You cannot make a silk purse from a sow's ear, but a silk stocking will definitely improve a calf's appearance.

—Fortune Cookie

## Alienation and teachers, perpetuating a problem

by Mary McGrath

This semester a SFSU instructor opened his class by asking each student, "Why aren't you at Berkeley?" The students, who had paid for a series of lectures, then received 30 minutes of unsolicited criticism for being in college at all. Not one student asked this teacher to explain why he wasn't at Berkeley.

During my three years at State I have witnessed enough teachers deliberately belittling students to call it a measureable trend.

Some teachers love to tell students that if they had any real talent they wouldn't be in college. English teachers say that they would be "out there" writing the great American novel, drama teachers say that they would be hanging around the stage doors of Broadway.

I had an instructor, active in left-wing politics, devote an entire class session to his opinion of how apathetic, materialistic and career oriented students at State had become. "Why didn't State students strike

when Cambodia was invaded?" he demanded. I hadn't realized that being a college student obliged one to be an activist or even left-wing.

With enough practice a student can learn to dismiss teachers with axes to grind, but must teachers use class time to take such presumptuous liberties with students.

Imagine the occasional middle-aged person, attending college after raising several children, being subjected to such scoldings. No doubt he or she wouldn't remain here for long.

Another common tirade directed at students regards their lack of academic background.

The problem of college freshmen needing remedial courses has been widely publicized. Students graduating from high school with As and Bs often do not have a twelfth grade education.

In my freshman English class, the teacher said in disgust, "I have given up trying to teach State students the use of its and it's." I began to feel that being at State meant I had some sort

of disease which my teachers were immune to. The teacher acted like an unwilling missionary ministering to a leper colony. I was relieved to read that half of the freshmen at U.C. Berkeley had to take bone-head English.

Some teachers express resentment at having to teach remedial courses and even greater resentment at students who have trouble handling college level work.

In a freshman class where the students found the lectures "above their heads", the teacher pronounced them "a bunch of idiots" and strode from the room. An algebra teacher said to his class, "I don't know what you're doing in college."

A student in a basic writing class expressed the humiliating sense of ineptitude imparted by his teacher to the students. Looking up from his tangled first-draft essay he asked meekly, "They shoot bad writers, don't they?"

What became of all the liberal academics who advocated open enroll-

ment and educational opportunity for all? Now that they have it they don't seem to know what to do about it. Scratch the skin of a progressive educator, and you find a frustrated scholar wishing for a return to the days when entering freshmen were already trained in the classics and fluent in Latin.

Many teachers seem torn between lowering standards to pass students or tightening up severely.

Whatever an instructor's uncertainties, shouldn't it be his job to resolve them himself before coming to class? Teachers with axes to grind take unfair advantage of their captive audiences.

When the classroom seems filled with apathetic and leaden-eyed faces, the instructor might consider the effect that previous teachers have had on students. Many students come to State enthused only to find that their teachers seemed insulted by having to teach them, or that they consider State the refuge of those who lack real talent.

Perhaps instructors who feel that their talents are being wasted or that teaching isn't heroic enough should go out and write that great novel and leave those of us who know why we are here to our studies.

### Grumbling stomachs

by Pat Gerber

A student who relies solely on the restaurants on this campus for his daily consumption may suspect the Food Service Committee of waging nutritional warfare.

After two years of delays and waiting for the completion of Fenneman Hall, the student has the questionable options of Martha's Mexican food and two other "restaurants."

The outlet on Fenneman Hall's first level serves an array of Saran-wrapped sandwiches, softdrinks and coffee.

Martha's, a Mexican restaurant which first established residence on this campus last year, serves a culinary mélange of greasy 70 cent tacos and a questionable dish of lettuce, beans, rice and burritos, for the bargain price of \$1.50.

The Scandia restaurant creates their concoctions right before your eyes. The variety improves here but not the price. A small cup of organic apple juice, which sells for 35 cents a pint at the local Safeway, jumps to 45 cents when served by the Scandia.

Although the Gold Coast, which opened Oct. 27, offers a variety of hot breakfasts for under a \$1.50 (coffee included), the closest they come to the hot meal are hot dogs, hamburgers, fish 'n' chips and chicken in a basket. One wonders if the Gold Coast is a MacDonald's or Colonel Sanders franchise in disguise.

It is an outrage that after two years of having no place to obtain a hot, balanced meal, the situation hasn't improved, despite the construction of a new student union, and ample time

Editor:

While I don't know whether the mysterious 6x6x2 carton in the hall outside the English Department office is indeed to be my next office "after the Administration Bridge shafts its way through HLL 200," I do know, as I sit here trembling with anticipatory fears at the inevitable coming of the mighty Fickle Finger of Ms. Fate, that I am also being consumed by curiosity, a curiosity not entirely unmixed with hope—the hope that if the carton actually turns out to be something other than quarters, my fear of eviction will vanish, and my usual buoyant self can once again bubble to the surface of life in the hallways of HLL. Hopeful and desperate then, I am firmly convinced that the mysterious carton (given its size and shape) contains one of the following items:

- A Scotchman's Coffin for Six
- Framed Picture of the Architect of Fenneman Hall When a Young Boy, sitting on Barnum's lap
- Russia's 1976 Wheat Crop
- President Romberg
- Aspirin for Mayor Beame
- Ben Franklin's Kite (for our Bicentennial Celebration)
- Eugene Grundt Assoc. Professor of English

Editor:

It must be that time of the year to jump on the bandwagon. Shooting presidents, inflation, and jumping off for the planning and negotiating of contracts with food services.

The 23,700 students Fenneman Hall was meant to service are again left holding the bag, or in this case, a

the Golden Gate Bridge have always been popular issues. Why not add another to this status hungry list of publicity seekers? Well, look no further. The Phoenix has already seized the opportunity by suggesting a barrier be placed on the student union's observation tower, similar to that proposed for the Golden Gate Bridge.

I can appreciate your concern for your fellow suicidal students, but really, you have gone too far. First of all, if the pressures of school are as great as the story indicates and a student did consider making a "leap for eternity," then the 70 foot high observation tower in question would be a most unlikely spot to make the big jump. As a former dormitory resident who has had ample opportunity to examine the rooftop of Verducci Hall, that 15 story monstrosity on the edge of Lake Merced Boulevard, I conclude that this would be a far better and certainly more effective method of doing yourself in. However, no previous mention has been made for constructing a like barrier for Verducci's rooftop.

The point of all this is it's utter stupidity. The only reason a barrier is being proposed for the Golden Gate Bridge is because 544 people have already taken their lives by jumping off of it. Yet, none have done so by leaping off of either the student union's tower or the Verducci Hall rooftop. By proposing a barrier for the towers, I wonder where this will all stop—no cars on campus—no sharp objects in laboratories? Sincere concern is one thing; desperate measures based on unfounded conjecture is another.

Richard Flatto processed sandwich with an overpriced tab.

If the food on this campus still remains negligible, such outlets as the Cable Car Canteen should be allowed to return to the campus and offer the students an alternative.

The AS could provide the much needed leadership by demanding a renegotiation of food contracts or at least demanding better service on the part of those already existing establishments.

If all else fails, the student body could boycott en masse and return to brownbagging.

### Revenge of the coin machines

by Denise Forese

The nerve of some people kicking my machine around the way they do. And all because they got Good and Plenty instead of me, plain M & M's. The life of being captured and held inside a candy machine at SF State isn't all sweetness. I didn't want to go. I wanted to stay in the grocery store with the rest of my friends.

It's dark and spooky in here too. Only one of us can be displayed in the window above our name. The rest of us just have to wait for some student to punch us out for the personal satisfaction. May they all break out in acne!

But it could be a lot worse. It's peaceful here at night and I can rest from all the physical and verbal abuse I take all day.

I dread midterm and final days. Those who don't do well on their tests can get awfully nasty to my machine. Someone yesterday kept pounding and beating my machine's sides until all of us goodies were dizzy. And just because they didn't get their money back. It was their fault. I saw that Canadian coin try to pass as a dime.

What I really wanted to do was follow in my dad's footsteps and become a television star. You remember, he was the M & M who made us famous with the quote, "Melts in your mouth, not in your hand."

But when I went to audition there were hundreds of other plain M & M's. I got so nervous I almost melted.

Needless to say, I didn't get the job. So here I sit stuck in a university that is insensitive and harsh to me and my machine. And now I've grown old and mean.

So when a student has an urge for me and my button gets pushed, I think I'll send Mr. Goodbar instead.

## Night of the Rombot: future shock at SFSU

by Richard Hanner

Somewhere in Mexico, 1977.—Hans Peter Tinkler, the inventor who caused an uproar last year when he admitted to being the mastermind behind the Paul F. Romberg hoax, granted an exclusive interview last week.

Tinkler leapt into the headlines when it was discovered that Romberg, the reclusive president of San Francisco State University, was not a human being, but a complex, ingenious automaton.

The greatest engineering and scientific minds in the country were baffled concerning the robot's amazingly life-like construction, until Tinkler claimed credit for the machine, submitting partial blueprints and diagrams supporting his claim.

Federal and state authorities were reportedly seeking the person responsible for the ruse, so Tinkler sent his claim and supporting documents through the mail, giving no return address.

Interviewed in his laboratory-villa on the Mexican coast, the short, spry Tinkler told why he created the

"Rombot," as it has been called.

"Well, it was just easy money for one thing," chuckled the white-haired Tinkler. "Before he was found out, Rommie was making about \$45,000 a year for me. Not too bad for an old inventor, really."

"Another reason," continued Tinkler, his blue eyes sparkling, "was that Rommie was so easy to build. People never really found out what limited capabilities he had. Why, all he could do was shake hands, smoke a pipe, blink, and say 'I'm-not-sure.' I'll have-to-check-with-Jon-Stuebbe." (Stuebbe was the Rombot's assistant and the man who first suspected the hoax.)

"There was nothing to it, really. Hardly anybody was ever let in to see Rommie, so he didn't need to be so sophisticated," said Tinkler.

Tinkler, who was an auto mechanic all of his life before working for Walt Disney productions for several years, told how he attained the skills to produce such an amazing machine.

"Even when I was a little boy, I liked to piddle around with things. I

was always fascinated by tinker toys, Erector sets, things like that.

"I finally ended up working for Disney, making a display about Abe Lincoln."

The inventor paused for a moment, looking much like a grandfather talking about his grandkids.

"Abe is a lot like Rommie, but probably a little more advanced. Rommie didn't take much time to build, really. I suppose I should have put more effort into him, because he turned into a problem child."

Tinkler was of course referring to the Rombot's eventual breakdown. It occurred on April 21, 1976, when Stuebbe and the Rombot were drinking coffee together in the Rombot's office. Suddenly, Stuebbe saw the Rombot open its mouth and say, "let's-do-something-for-the-students-for-a-change-let's-do-something-for-the-students-for-a-change."

Immediately realizing something was drastically wrong, Stuebbe called an ambulance.

By the time the ambulance had

arrived, the Rombot had completely broken down; smoke was coming out of its ears, its eyes were rolling in circles, and it was tap-dancing and whistling "The Beer Barrel Polka." The Rombot was subdued and taken to San Francisco General Hospital where the hoax was discovered.

Tinkler said the loss of the Rombot did not affect him traumatically either financially or emotionally.

"Heavens no. I have plenty of other creations to bring me income, and even though the loss of Rommie was a deep disappointment, I have many others to look after."

Tinkler would not formally divulge the identities of his other robots, but as the interview was drawing to an end, he gave a clue to his most successful creation might be.

"Please," said Tinkler, gently touching this reporter's arm in a gesture of earnest appeal, "tell them it's not true what those people say about my Jerry. He really can walk and chew gum at the same time."



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Recent developments in solar power show interesting promise, but its use as a major source is, at best, many years away. Tidal and wind power are still in limited development, and may never become practical for large-scale commercial use. Research continues.

The demand for electricity continues to grow, partly because population itself

continues to grow. In 1974 alone, about 100,000 more people were added to PG&E's service area. Energy conservation efforts must continue, but conservation efforts alone will not eliminate our need to build ahead today for your tomorrow.

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For your part, we hope you will continue your efforts to conserve energy. It is too precious to waste.

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## Nielsen and the rate race

first television shows to bite the dust this season. After only two weeks on the air, the omnipotent A.C. Nielsen rating company tried and convicted these two shows along with a few others to permanent exile starting in January.

At least that's the version the networks would have one believe. The Nielsen Company actually has little power in determining what shows stay on the air, though it may share the blame for the vast amount of mediocrity found on television this season.

Nor was *Fay* cancelled by the mere whim of NBC. It just so happened that those particular sponsors were not pleased with her performance in the Nielsen ratings.

The Nielsen rating data is used by the networks to provide proof of audience size to advertisers. True to the adage "Time is Money," the ratings are used by the networks to justify their exorbitant advertising rates.

For example, a one minute ad, not including production expenses, costs an advertiser around \$7,000 on CBS while *All in the Family* is on. Averaged out, that boils down to a single minute of advertising on prime time (7 to 11

p.m.) costing a sponsor four dollars per thousand households reached.

Therefore, shows with high production costs like *Beacon Hill* have to have large audiences to keep sponsors interested. If not, they get their cancellation notices.

Sponsors are especially interested in two figures compiled by the Nielsen data. One is rating, which represents the absolute number of households turned in at a given time.

For example, if *All in the Family* got a 32.5 rating last week, it means 32.5 million televisions were tuned in to watch Archie and the gang trade insults.

The second figure of interest to advertisers is called share. This represents the percentage of the total number of viewing households tuned in.

If 56.5 million people are watching television when the Bunker's are on,

and the Bunker's get a 32.5 rating, they are getting a 58 per cent share of the total viewing audience.

The Nielsen ratings also help advertisers decide whether or not to sponsor a particular type of show.

The Nielsen ratings are taken weekly for the first 18 to 23 weeks of the season then biweekly thereafter.

The actual process is relatively simple. Even though it uses 1,200 families in their sample, the Nielsen date varies only two per cent in accuracy when compared to a similar rating service which uses a sample of 750,000.

Participants are randomly selected from Census Bureau figures. Each year one third of the sample is replaced.

If one is a member of the select few families for more than a few years, Nielsen actually pays off. For the mere act of letting an audimeter, a simple

electronic device, be placed on one's television set, one gets a dollar a month in cash and one half of a new set whenever needed.

Not a bad return for a little device which only registers whether the television is on and the particular channel to which it is tuned. This information is sent via telephone lines to a central computer in either New York or Los Angeles where it is tabulated.

Data is disregarded if a set is on for 24 hours straight.

However, the panelists who are used only once do not fare as well. They are asked to fill out a time diary which equals a week's worth of television preferences. Most participate out of curiosity about the ratings themselves.

Such is the case of the Lowell Bingham of Petaluma.

Although Nielsen bases are in New York and Los Angeles, Sharon

Bingham, 28, received a telephone call from Las Vegas two weeks ago.

"First the caller introduced himself to me and asked if my family would be willing to participate. When I agreed, they asked the number of people in my household, their ages and the number of televisions in my home, as well as the approximate time spent on viewing each day," she said.

"A few days later, the mail brought a card announcing the official diary was on its way. Then came the actual diary followed a few days later by a letter reminding us to start on a Thursday," said Bingham.

Along with her husband Lowell, 30, and children Shannon, 6, and Matthew, 4, Bingham conscientiously filled out the diary each day.

"We each had our own box. When all of us were watching *Baretta* little X's went in the corresponding parts in the diary. When the kids were watching *Sesame Street*, only their boxes were x'ed."

"We also had to show when the set was turned off. They left a section where we were to write down shows we usually watched if for some reason we had to miss them. It was interesting to find out they wanted all shows, talk and children's as well as those on at prime time."

"The most surprising thing came at the end. Although they sent us a letter in the middle of the week to remind us to mail the diary in as soon as possible, there has been absolutely no contact since," said Bingham.

Results such as these have shown that panelists tend to be younger and better educated and have larger families than other people. The data has also shown that those who participate usually watch so-called better programs.

How then does one account for all the garbage on television this season?

According to magazine editor Richard A. Blake, the fault "reaches back to the Radio Act of 1927 and the Communications Act of 1934, when Congress decided to allow broadcasting to serve a mercantile Moloch (tyrant). From that point on, any attempt to redirect radio and television towards public service has been shouted down with cries of 'restraint of trade'."

## Lisztomania: a Tommy who can't get it up

by Bryan Scott

Ken Russell, the fantasy-oriented British film maker, has written and directed another movie, *Lisztomania*. It's supposed to out-Tommy Tommy, his previous effort.

But it doesn't. With the exception of a couple of scenes, the flick falls dismally on its face.

The movie is Russell's attempt to depict two early stars of the music world, Franz Liszt and Richard Wagner. Roger Daltrey plays the part of Liszt and Paul Nicholas portrays Wagner.

Both had parts in *Tommy*, and both did adequate jobs in that successful work, but the same is not the case here—for Daltrey just doesn't cut it.

*Tommy*, the rock opera made famous by The Who, Daltrey's rock group, was a hit before Russell got hold of it. And as such the movie was guaranteed acclaim.

This time there is no *Tommy* to justify Daltrey's presence. He's not an actor, he's a lead singer. And the role of Liszt requires more than just good looks, a Colgate smile and an electric guitar.

Russell had to do it on his own this time, and he does not make it. The imagery and graphics he is famous for fail to materialize, with one phallic exception.

The show opens with Liszt kissing his mistress's nipples in time to a metronome. The Countess Marie d'Agout, the object of this passion, is obviously in a state of extreme pleasure. She reaches up and sets the metronome to faster, and then still



faster paces, while lover Liszt does his best to keep up.

Then climax as the husband enters, forcing Liszt to play Tarzan on the chandelier.

That is the opening sequence, and it is one of the better ones. The movie goes downhill from there as tits and ass abound.

Another scene worth noting is Russell's version of Liszt's fantasy of a 12 foot erect penis. It emerges after a Faustian barter between the Hungarian composer and a Russian Temptress, Princess Carolyn, who worships the upturned cross.

It is eventually surrounded by women prancing, mulberry bush fasion, and pulling his sexual tool into a guillotine. With the sound of the blade slicing home, Liszt wakes up and finds he has smashed his thumb under a piano lid.

Throughout the film Russell fails to display the extravagant visual imagination that is his trademark. The movie is sometimes funny, but often it lapses into somberness.

A love dream sequence with Liszt and mistress d'Agout takes place in a

Swiss chalet, and is borrowed exclusively from the 1925 Charlie Chaplin classic, *The Gold Rush*.

The final scene of Siegfried, conjured up by Wagner's Dionysian music, destroying the German Fatherland with a machine gun/electric guitar, was downright amateur.

Russell offers a challenge to reviewers in one scene.

As Liszt, the rock star and idol of thousands, is preparing to go to Russia on tour his daughter sees him pack his sword and offers a question:

"Are you going to kill the critics with your sword?"

"No," says Liszt, "time kills critics."

Yes, that is true. Though a masterpiece lives on forever, enjoyed by generations, the critic dies with his contemporaries.

And so does the mediocre and commonplace work of art, lost in the milieu that is the times.



Photo-Martin Jeong

## Star-struck poetry at the planetarium

by Ana Arana

The room gets dark. Two dots of light meet on the dome of the planetarium, a 27 foot concave with a round ceiling resembling a small cathedral cupola.

"Welcome to the SF State Planetarium," says the voice, "a decogestant for the mind." The planetarium, a theater for the stars, has been presenting to SF State audiences journeys revealing the mysteries of the universe.

*Poetry of the Skies* is the planetarium's newest production. Free tickets for the noon show can be picked up at the Fenneman Hall Information Office. The production closes on Wednesday, November 5. The location is PS 422.

*Poetry of the Skies* is a relaxing show, according to Professor Charles F. Hagar, planetarium director. "It presents the poetic aspects of the universe."

In *Poetry of the Skies* the planetarium's 50 film projectors, its \$45,000 star projector and a round ball which ejects up from a hole in the middle of the room, visualizes to the audience

zooming galaxies represented by moving dots of light. The show is complemented by unrecognizable classic music and by readings from poets who have written about the sky.

Each planetarium production is created by students enrolled in Astronomy 341, a planetarium training class. The \$100,000 SF State facility is the only one in the state directed by nonprofessionals.

Other shows to be presented during the Fall and Spring semesters are *Illusions Through a Black Hole*, a science fiction journey to an imaginary star—Cygnus X-1. *This Garden Earth*, an ecology show about earth and endangered species, *Wigwam Stories* sky legends of the Indian cultures of North America, and *Viking to Mars—The Search for Life Begins* will end the season.

*Illusions Through a Black Hole* will be presented for five consecutive Wednesdays at noon, November 12 through December 10, and for three Monday evenings, November 10, 17 and 24.

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# Scanning the city for inexpensive buying

by Phil Weidinger

You're a student with little or no money. Your part-time job doesn't offer the income of a Rockefeller. That dollar you're trying to stretch is beginning to do the splits. You need a financial break. But where do you get it?

We at the Phoenix understand your problem. (This paper doesn't pay well.) So in the interest of our readers, we've put together this list of stores and businesses in the immediate area of campus that offer the student a discount.

Calls were made to Westlake, Stonestown, Lakeside Village, GET and stores on 19th Avenue and Ocean Avenue. These are the places that offer the wallet empty student a break:

At Westlake:  
\*Adeline Bake Shop, 81 Westlake Mall, 756-1330, offers a 10% discount on bakery goods for school functions.

\*Fern Warner Uniforms and Maternity Shop, 7 Westlake Mall, 756-4119, 10% on all goods with Student or Faculty I.D.

\*Westlake Pet Shop, 177 Southgate Ave., 756-0660, 10% on everything with Student I.D.

\*Westlake Sporting Goods, 33 Westlake Mall, 755-4604, 10% with student I.D., more if it's a team activity.

\*Bank of America, 25 Westlake

Mall, 622-4542, offers two types of services: 1) checking account at \$1 a month—all the checks you can write. 2) Student BankAmerica Card. Requirements for B of A Card: 18 or older, making at least \$150 gross a month, permanent address, sophomore or above, and a U.S. citizen.

\*Westlake Flower Shop, 393 South Mayfair, 755-9326, no exact discount, but they'll throw in some extra flowers and decorations.

\*Westlake Bowl, 99 Southgate Ave., during days (including holidays and weekends) \$.20 off on all games (normally \$.90), and free shoes, with student I.D.

\*Westlake Carpet, 323 South Mayfair Ave., 992-5650, 5% discount with I.D.

At Stonestown: 19th Avenue and Winston Drive,

\*Parklane Hosiery, 681-3295, offers 10% off on leotards required for classes.

\*Warp 'n' Woof, 664-1444, 10% off on two sewing projects required for classes.

\*Chateau International Cuisine, 665-7776, 10% off on a \$10.00 coupon book. You get ten bucks of food for nine at this restaurant.

\*Bank of America, 662-4340,

same as in Westlake.

\*Wells Fargo Bank, 396-4084, offers a student checking account for \$1 a month, all the checks you can write.

At GET: 1515 Sloat Boulevard. This department store doesn't offer any student discount, but you might find it has many products at a cheaper price. Give them a call and find out:

\*Alterations, 661-0790  
\*Art supplies and books, 566-8278  
\*Automotive, 665-6541  
\*Cameras, 564-0699  
\*Candy, 731-7880  
\*Hardware and Paints, 665-6573  
\*Housewares and Antiques, 566-1164  
\*Jewelry, 566-3744  
\*Locksmith, 564-1761  
\*Men's and Boy's Clothing, 564-6104  
\*Pet and Garden, 731-4470  
\*Pharmacy, 681-4136  
\*Shoes, 566-0231  
\*Sporting Goods, 661-0295

\*Sundries and Cosmetics, 564-8770  
\*Stationary and Records, 566-8770  
\*Toys, 566-4994  
\*Women's and Children's Clothing, 566-1074  
\*Yardage and Linens, 665-5777

At Lakeside Village: Ocean Avenue between 19th Avenue and Junipero Serra.

\*Norge Laundry and Cleaning Village, 731-3360, no student discount, but after 12 loads, you redeem a card and get \$4 free cleaning.

\*Shaw's (candy), 664-7662, school function discount: 25-50 lbs-10%; 50-100 lbs-15%; 100-200 lbs-20%; 200-500 lbs-25%

\*Selix, 333-2412, school function.

You need a letter from SF State to Selix Management asking for some type of discount.

\*Hearing Aid Center, 333-3600, 10% discount with student I.D.

\*Merced Medical Pharmacy, 584-6043, 10% on prescriptions if student is self-supporting.

\*Wonder Cleaners, 334-1333, 10% on cleaning and alterations with student I.D.

Ocean Avenue: from El Rey Theater to Miramar:

Constant Spring, 586-0500, 1720 Ocean Ave., 10% on plants, flowers, etc. with student I.D.

\*Wilson's Antiques and Stuff, 586-1992, 1608 Ocean, 10%-15%, but very bargainable. Student I.D.

\*Savoy Auto Parts, 334-9600, 1540 Ocean, 10%-25% below list price with student I.D.

\*Ocean Antiques, 586-4485, 1549 Ocean, 25% on any

merchandise: antiques, furniture, and dishes. Student I.D.

\*Lili Knits, 591-4644, 1623 Ocean. Womens Clothing at 10% discount with student I.D.

\*The Wherehouse, 239-9826, 1845 Ocean. Advertised early in Phoenix and Zenglers with a cut-out coupon. Allowed for a dollar off for any purchase of four dollars or more. You might still be able to get that discount if you write: *Integrity Entertainment Corp., c/o The Wherehouse, College Sales Dept., 14100 S. Kingsley Dr., Gardena, CA 90249* Ask them if they will offer that discount and to send you a coupon.

19th Avenue: past Doggie Diner (towards 280 freeway)

\*Second Front Bookstore, 584-1692, 4079 19th Ave., offers: used books at 25% off; new books at 5% off; supplies a little off list price.

\*Margo's Lake Merced Lodge, 333-3237, 4075 19th Ave., offers a 10% discount on meals to students with student I.D. Have to be 21 years old.

A few last words of advice. Carry your Student Body card with you, don't be afraid to ask for the discount, and if you have any questions, phone the place before you go. Good luck in stretching your buck.

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## Senator Marks looks towards City Hall

by Wanell Frank

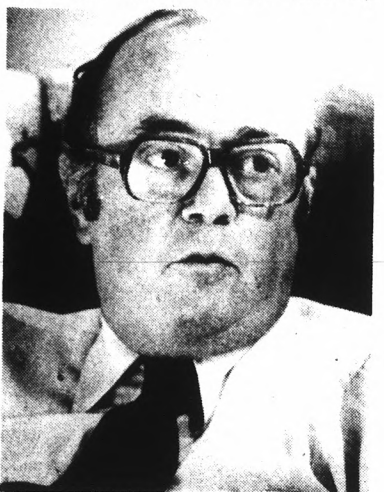
State Senator Milton Marks is a tough, highly visible campaigner. And he wants to be mayor of San Francisco.

Unlike some of the other candidates, he has a long political record that speaks for itself. In 17 years of public service he has been a California state assemblyman, a San Francisco Municipal court judge and is now in his third term as State senator. He has never lost a partisan election.

His career seems to have been molded to fit the mayor's chair.

As a freshman assemblyman he authored legislation creating the "Little Hoover" commission, a watchdog agency to promote economy and efficiency in state government.

In the courtroom he naturally



STATE SENATOR MILTON MARKS gained a first hand working knowledge of the judicial system.

In previous campaigns, Marks has consistently won a majority vote in what is termed "the horseshoe"—the Marina, Sunset and Richmond districts, with enough support from all the rest to nail down the seat.

His senatorial actions have touched on nearly every issue vital to conservatives, liberals and minorities. Some of the legislation he has authored includes:

- \* the appointment of a student with full voting rights to the California State University Board of Trustees
- \* increased penalties for crimes committed with a firearm as well as increased penalties for crimes against the elderly.
- \* creation of the California Commission on the Status of Women.
- \* appropriation of 5 million dollars for public service jobs.

He's certainly discarded his Mr. Nice Guy image in relationship to the other top contenders for the mayor's job, Supervisor Dianne Feinstein and State Senator George Moscone.

Feinstein has declared she will fire Police Chief Donald Scott and the three commissioners. Moscone followed suit but went even further saying he would fire all of the City commissioners.

Feinstein has alternately been described as a conservative, anti-welfare supervisor and a liberal. Marks says, "Well, it depends on which Mrs. Feinstein you're talking about, on which election she's in. She's been on both sides."

As far as her views on the police department are concerned, Marks says, "It really is a totally phony issue because Mrs. Feinstein well knew that the chief of police was going to retire long before whoever gets to be mayor gets to be mayor. It's ridiculous."

Feinstein uses 18 minutes as the response time of police. Marks says, "Her facts are wrong, totally untrue. The actual response time is about three minutes from an official police record. And she knows it, or should."

On Moscone's declaration to fire all the commissioners, Marks says, "Ridiculous. It can't be done anyway under the (city) charter. There are some who are qualified and some who are not. He even goes so far as to say he won't replace any of them, and that means if you have someone who is qualified, he's automatically out."

"What I'll do is look at the boards and the commissions and make the best selections from the most qualified people with input from everybody in San Francisco who wants to participate. If the best happens to be someone who wasn't for me, I'd still appoint him."

Marks is very much aware of the growing power in the neighborhoods. He was born in the City, graduated from Alamo Grammar School, Galileo High and Stanford University. After combat fighting in WW II, he returned to his city and graduated from San Francisco Law School.

He says, "City Hall must go to the neighborhoods. Storefronts or homes can be used as 'Mini City Halls.'"

"I would go there and bring with me the heads of my boards and commissioners to meetings conducted by the neighborhoods themselves."

On other glaring issues such as the port, Marks says, "It may be breathing heavily, but it's not dead. I'm chairman of the State Commission on Maritime Industry, and as a San Franciscan, I particularly care about our port."

"Some of the legislation we've passed this year will pour millions of dollars into it. One piece is to set up a free port, another is to change the basis of taxation for containerized cargoes. This money will also mean thousands of additional jobs in San Francisco."

He also believes Hunter's Point should be part of the port.

He was a principal author of "Save-the-Bay" legislation which created the Bay Conservation and Development Commission (BCDC).

Regarding Yerba Buena, "It's the world's biggest conglomeration of parking lots. The problems that have held the project up in litigation are essentially the fault of the board of supervisors ten years ago."

"We've got to have proper planning, controlled building and an area that looks good. But we've got to have input from all the citizens of San Francisco, and I mean to get it."

On marijuana, Marks believes there should be a decriminalization and realistic penalties, but not legalization.

He is also a member of the board of directors of the National Council on Alcoholism, San Francisco Area and says, "Punishment is not the answer for alcoholism. I think it should come under the Health Department."

Returning to college students he says, "Some people are misguided and are afraid of students. Some feel there is going to be a great turn around (by placing a student on the SU Board of Trustees), students are going to influence things which I think would be fine... good. I hope the student trustee will be very effective and will change the direction of the State University system."

Marks sees a need for many changes and if the need is there, "changes will be made."

## Back words

### A new angle on ear piercing

by Phil Manzano

One of the newer forms of treatment to hit the stop-smoking scene is acupuncture. That's right, that weird stuff with the needles. However, this acupuncturist concentrates on the area directly above the ear lobe. The nerves here are said to effect the "lung point," the area where craving occurs. The doctor or therapist simply takes the staple gun, which resembles a Star Trek laser, places it against your ear and fires. Rumors that your ears will resemble Mr. Spock's are unfounded.

One place in the city that does use acupuncture as a therapeutic agent in its "stop smoking" programs is the Sunset Medical Center. Dave Chance, associate director of Sunset Medical, said acupuncture is an adjunct to their general program.

Chance, a graduate of SF State, says acupuncture is useful therapy for backaches, etc., but doesn't feel optimistic that acupuncture alone could stop someone from smoking.

Sunset Medical Center specializes in aversion techniques and behavior modification which include hypnosis, bio-feed-back and acupuncture.

Dr. Irwin Lublin of LA State, originator of aversive training, said "aversive-conditioning" is the most successful method to deal with smoking.

Chance was reluctant to discuss acupuncture as therapy. When asked what acupuncture in smoking therapy does, Chance replied, "Acupuncture claims, when it works, to ease the desire to smoke. We use it as an adjunct to our aversive conditioning. We've had very few people treated this way."

When Sunset Medical Center therapists use acupuncture, they prefer to use an ear press needle to place a round ring, one-eighth of an inch in diameter, on the ear, which

is held in place by a circular bandage.

Dr. I Caswell of SF State's Student Health Center put out a report on acupuncture and smoking. He states that people are attracted to acupuncture because of its mystical aura. The report concludes that acupuncture's effectiveness is correlated with the patient's unusual faith in it.

Joe Zeitchick, who runs Smokers' Seminars, says that acupuncture as smoking therapy is a gimmick. He says aversion therapy or behavior modification are escapist techniques to stop smoking which don't meet the conflict head-on.

Zeitchick said aversion treatments are shock treatments, blowing smoke in your face, making you smoke more in a short span of time, techniques that set up a sickening response. "Aversion techniques work well for dogs, but people aren't dogs," he quipped.

Behavior modification, according to Zeitchick, is "after dinner if you want a cigarette you wash your hands, or if your friends smoke you avoid them."

An alternative to aversive training or behavior modification is something like Smokers' Seminars. Zeitchick says, "What we do is provide people with the necessary tools to stop smoking."

Zeitchick says it's all in the mind. "There's no magic involved; here, we make you psychologically aware so that you may change psychologically."

Zeitchick continued, "It's not easy to quit; you'll go through withdrawal, but giving up smoking doesn't have to be worse than smoking itself."

Neil is a 15-year, 2 packs a day smoker who is attending Zeitchick's seminars. He said, "This is a field where it is easy to prey upon people's fears. We are desperate people and are looking for a miracle."

## announcements

### MUSIC

The Cheney Woodwind Quintet will play on Tuesday, Nov. 4 between 2-3 p.m. in Fenneman Hall.

### FACULTY READINGS

Janise Hays will read "Poems of Women" in the English Faculty Readings series on Monday, Nov. 3, 12-1 p.m. in HLL 135.

### MEDITATE

S.F. State Dharma Club will be holding a Buddhist Meditation meeting on Monday, Nov. 3, 1-2 p.m. in Fenneman Hall B-119.

### CO-ED FRATERNITY

PI Sigma Epsilon, a co-ed business fraternity is holding its first meeting on Monday, Nov. 3 at noon in BSS 126.

### DANCE

A Halloween Dance featuring Ramona to benefit the Inner Sunset Community Food Store is being held Friday, Oct. 31, 8:30 to Midnight at Laguna Honda School, 7th Avenue between Irving and Judah. Costumes welcome.

### TVC MOVES

SF State's television center is continuing its Grand Opening today, Oct. 30 in Fenneman Hall from 12 to 1 p.m. The monitor is located in the TV viewing room on the basement level. Refreshments will be served "on the house."

### PARTY

The International Student Association is having a party in Newman Center on Friday, Nov. 7 at 6 p.m. Admission is free.

### CHILDREN

Student Council for Exceptional Children is having a meeting on Monday, Nov. 3, Noon in Fenneman Hall Rooms B-116-117.

It will be an informal student-faculty colloquium with Dr. Jon Eisonson of the Department of Special Education and The Scottish Rite Institute for Childhood Aphasia.

### GREEN ROOM

The guest speaker on Green Room this week will be Raul Orgeta, teacher at SF State. The topic to be discussed is "La Raza Studies and Upward Bound." The program will be aired on Sunday, Nov. 2 from 11 p.m. to midnight on KCBS FM.

### GAME BUS

Charter bus being offered to SF State vs. Davis football game for Saturday, Nov. 18. Bus will be leaving from in front of Verducci Hall on game date at 4 p.m. returning at 12:30 a.m. Tickets are \$4.00 in advance, available in Gym 206, Nov. 3-5 from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Game tickets at Davis will be \$1.50.

## The politician from Pacific Heights

by David Boitano

Dianne Feinstein graduated from Stanford University in 1955 with a degree in political science. Since then, she has put her education to good use, and her knowledge of politics may land her a job as mayor of San Francisco.

Feinstein is no newcomer to local politics. She joined the Board of Supervisors in 1969 after "racking up" more votes than any other candidate for supervisor, and her large plurality qualified her for the parliamentary position of President of the Board.

Spurred on by her first success, Feinstein ran for mayor two years later, but was soundly defeated by Mayor Alioto.

Feinstein has campaigned hard on the issue of crime, and often cites mounds of statistics to prove that San Francisco has a rising crime rate.

"I have come here to remind you of a sad fact of life in San Francisco..." she told an audience at Riordan High School, "that when you walk down the street at night, you must look over your shoulder to see who is following you."

Feinstein's solution is to increase the number of police walking their beats, and institute measures to cut the response time of patrols from 18 to 2 minutes.

Feinstein was very critical of Mayor Alioto's settlement of the recent police strike, and has said that as mayor she would have suspended any striking policeman and requested the aid of state troopers to keep order in the city.

Among her more flamboyant measures for improving the department are the immediate dismissal of Chief Donald Sott, and the awarding of extra promotion points to officers who live within the city limits.

Feinstein's major campaign pitch has always been to preserve the quality of the city's neighborhoods. She voted for six down zonings (votes to convert commercial land into property suitable for single family homes) and advocates a combined residential-commercial development for the area south of Market street.

Feinstein plans to set up a "neighborhood cabinet" to review the performance of city executives, and settle disputes between the taxpayers and City Hall.

High rise development is acceptable to Feinstein as long as it is "Environmentally sound." Among the projects she favors are the Yerba Buena Center, and the commercial development of the Northern Waterfront. She has also urged expansion of the city's hotels because she says that they are the largest employers of minorities.

How Feinstein will handle the high cost of city government is anyone's guess, but she has been known to oppose the high salaries of miscellaneous city workers. Last year, she sponsored Proposition L—a ballot measure that would have set the pay of city workers by formula, and outlawed collective bargaining. The measure was defeated by the voters, and her stand gained her few friends among organized labor.

Feinstein's campaign has been well financed, though she didn't raise as much money as her closest opponent—State Senator George Moscone.

Of the \$76,000 in her campaign fund, some of the largest contributions have come from wealthy developers like Cyril Magnin and builder Oliver



SUPERVISOR DIANNE FEINSTEIN

Rousseau. Feinstein's campaign finance statement also shows 500 donations from executives representing Bechtel, Southern Pacific Railroad, Standard Oil, and P.G.&E.

Feinstein's position as a female candidate for mayor has had its advantages.

Though she has not been endorsed by the National Woman's Political Caucus or the National Organization of Women, Feinstein has been advertised by the Examiner as "The young woman who astonished the town six years ago by leading the field for supervisor, and who has grown into the mature and still lovely leader in municipal affairs."

Political odds makers have predicted that Feinstein and George Foscone will get more votes than any of their nine opponents, and that they will face each other in a runoff election.

Polls by local newspapers show Feinstein with a slight lead over Moscone, but they haven't declared her a "shoo in" for the Mayor's job.